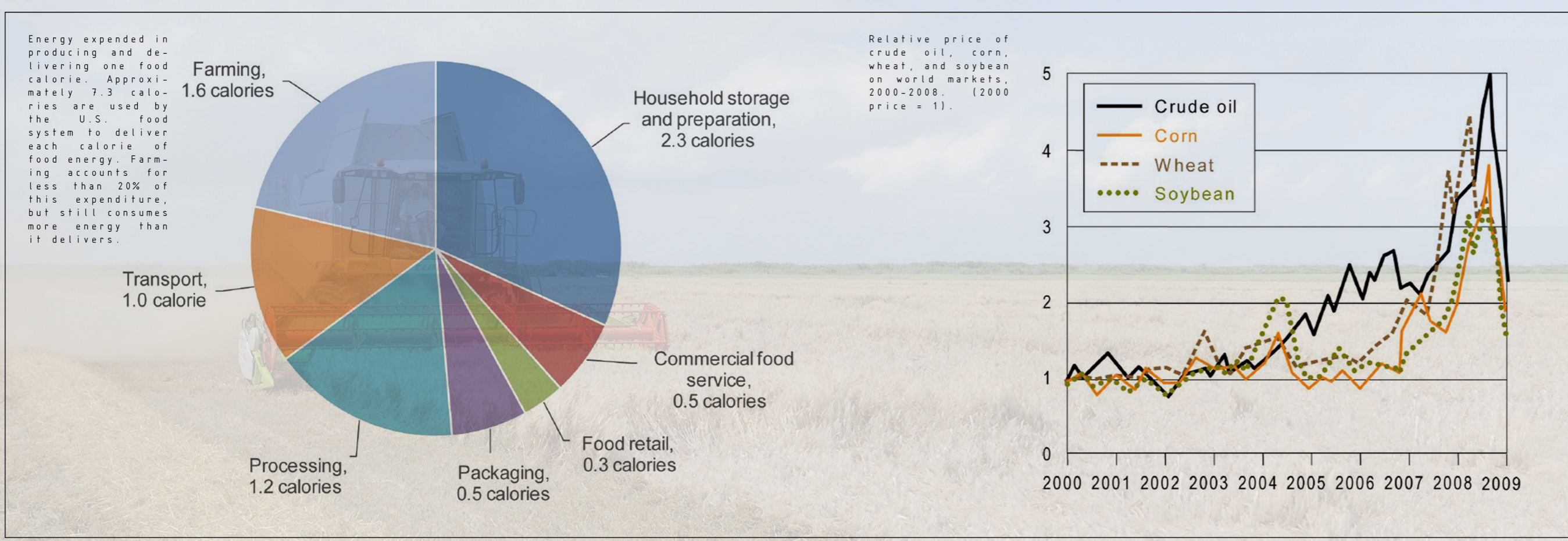


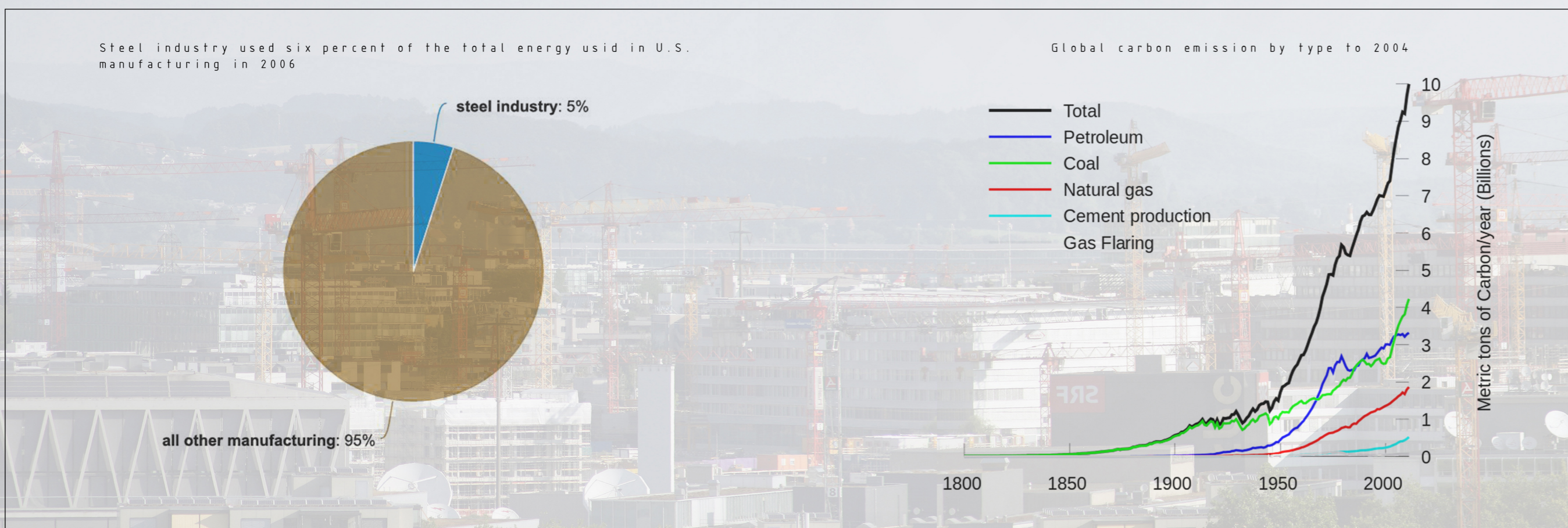
UNSUSTAINABLE HUMAN ACTIVITIES



INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURE

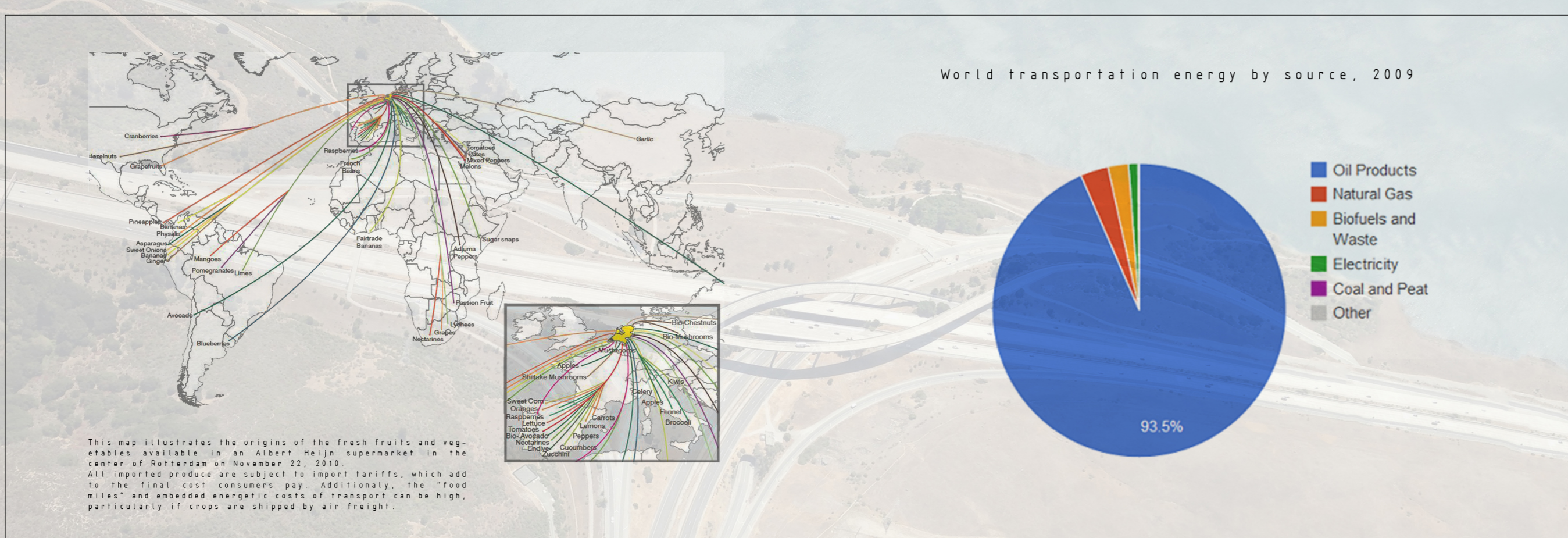
- Oceanic dead zones created by fertilizer runoff, widespread deforestation for arable land, salinization of soils as a result of irrigation, air and water pollution by pesticides and herbicides, simplification of ecosystems for the creation of monocrops are all negative phenomena generated by agriculture.
- Industrial agriculture is responsible for approximately 9 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere.
- The modern food system is a net user of energy with 7.8 calories of energy for every 1 food calorie consumed.
- Industrial agriculture is almost entirely dependent on fossil fuels for transportation and for the production of artificial fertilizers.

THE BUILDING SECTOR



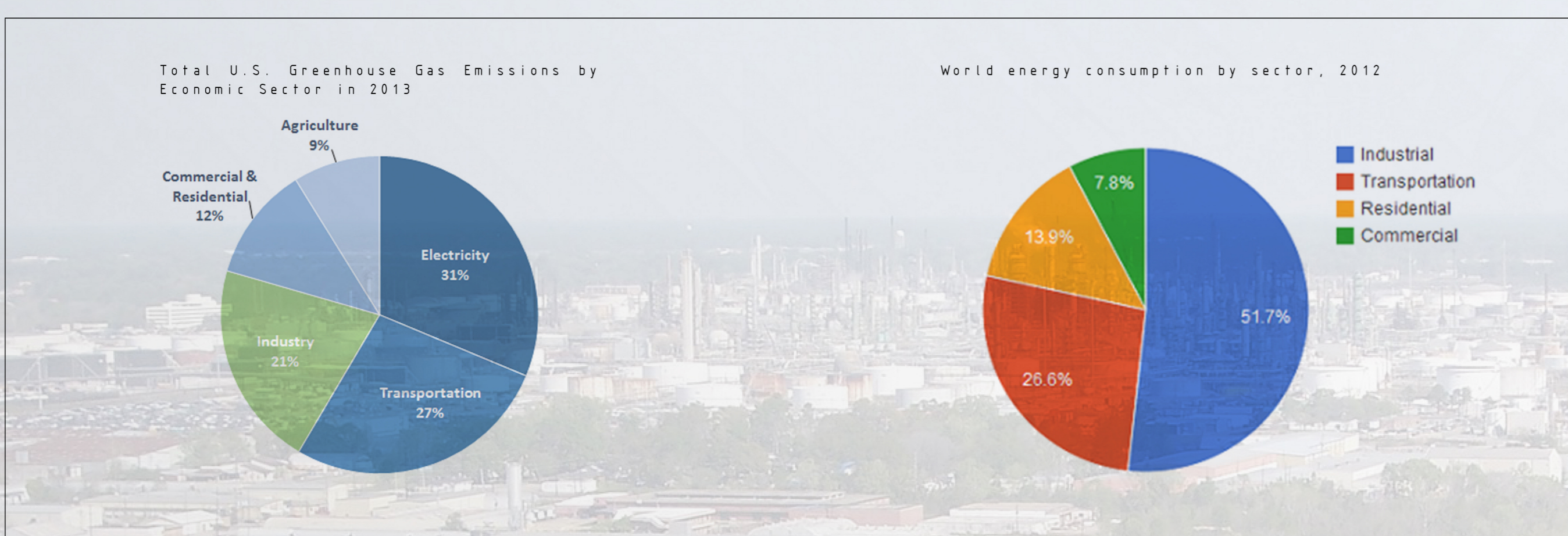
- The production of the two most widely used construction materials in the world today, concrete and steel, combined accounts for about 12 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions.
- In most parts of the world, the cement industry is the most energy-intensive.
- In 2008, steel and iron production accounted for 5 percent of all energy use in the US.
- Conventional residential and commercial buildings account for about 12 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions.
- The use of industrial building materials and products in building construction entails huge energy expenses for transportation and mechanization.

TRANSPORTATION



- The most important means of transportation nowadays rely on fossil fuels, such as automobiles and airplanes.
- Innumerable transports are carried out daily across the world of products which could be produced locally, only in order to respond to the needs of economic competition.
- In many industrialised countries the car is the only means of transportation available for citizens who live in large cities. Many cities, especially in North America but also in new metropolises in countries such as China and India, lack adequate public transportation and pedestrian public spaces.

INDUSTRY



- In the United States, between the years 1990 and 2013, industry accounted for 21 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions. Similar figures apply for other industrialised countries across the globe.
- The global industrial sector consumes 51 percent of all energy used. Most of it comes from fossil fuels.
- Industries for the production of energy from non-renewable resources, such as petroleum and coal, are amongst the most impactful in terms of pollution, greenhouse gas emissions and energy requirements.